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strongly garrisoned—and also the contingents of native troops which were furnished for service elsewhere. A muster-roll of the second and third Legiones Italicae has likewise been compiled. This section of the paper is a useful supplement to the studies of the military of neighboring provinces made by Mlle. Vaschide in her Histoire de la conquête romaine de la Dacie, Paris, 1903, and by Filow Die Legionen der Provinz Muesia, Leipzig, 1906 = Clio, Beiheft VI.

The paper as a whole makes its strongest appeal as a careful synthesis of data hitherto dispersed in divers places and as a supplement, brought conscientiously up to date, to previous work on the two provinces. This is not to say that Miss Peaks has given us merely a "useful compilation." In more than one instance she has modified prevailing views although these contributions are mostly relegated to the footnotes. The array of evidence marshaled in support of the contention that the term regnum as applied to Noricum was a popular survival of former usage and carried with it no especial political significance, is convincing. Cf. p. 165, n. 9. Liebenam dismissed the question with "Der Name weehselte." Miss Peaks rightly calls attention to the extension in meaning which attached itself to the word consularis. Cf. p. 200, n. 11. The development from the literal technical sense to the later ornamental application of the term may be traced also in Syrian inscriptions. Cf. Wadd., No. 2212.

It is to be hoped that Miss Peaks will redeem her promise to write a formal history of Noricum and Raetia. The accuracy, the mastery of method, and the grasp on the literature displayed in these preliminary chapters give earnest of a work that, within the more restricted limits imposed by the subject, will do for Noricum and Raetia what Victor Chapot has done for Asia.

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Phoinix von Kolophon. Texte und Untersuchungen von Dr. Gustav Adolf Gerhard. Leipzig und Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1909. Pp. vii+302.

By his patience and skill the editor has succeeded in patching together fragments of papyri now described as Papyrus Heid. 310. To these he has brought into close relation the London Papyrus 155 verso; an older version of the latter he has discovered in an Oxford fragment (Bodl. MS. gr. class. f, Ip). The result is four Hellenistic $^*Ia\mu\beta\omega$, in fragmentary form, three of which are expositions in verse of popular philosophy, largely Cynic in tone, one directed against $ai\sigma\chi\rho\sigma\kappa\dot{\epsilon}\rho\delta\epsilon\omega$ in serious manner, another more lightly handled on the unwise use of wealth, a third an example of the antipederastic preachments of the Cynics. The second is

ascribed in the papyrus to Phoenix, the other two are anonymous. The fourth, contained in the English documents, is anonymous, and on the same theme as the first. The editor's work consists of a report of his combination and collation of the fragments, an elaborate commentary on the four texts, three essays—on Phoenix, on choliambic poetry, on gnomic poetry in the Hellenistic period—and indices of words, facts, proper names, and passages; a photographic reproduction of the Heidelberg papyrus is prefixed to the book.

Aside from the ingenuity shown in patching together the fragments, the notable feature of the book is the intelligent industry revealed in the rich commentary provided for the four poems. Geffcken, in his edition of Leonidas of Tarentum, has indicated the influence of Cynic philosophy upon the epigram; Norden and others have discovered points of contact with Roman satire; but Gerhard, in his elaborate notes to these choliambic poems, has thrown a great deal of light upon mime, comedy, satire, and epigram. The relation of Cynic philosophy to all these types urgently demands treatment in special essays. Meantime students of the drama, satire, and epigram cannot afford to neglect the rich supply of material scattered through Gerhard's notes. The general chapters that conclude the book show a similar diligence, and familiarity with the highways and byways of the literature.

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Thukydides für den Schulgebrauch. Erklärt von G. BOEHME von der vierten Auflage an bearbeitet von S. WIDMANN. Buch VI. Sechste, gänzlich umgearbeitete Auflage. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1906.

Boehme's edition of Thucydides edited with a commentary for the use of students in secondary schools appeared in 1856, and in the course of twenty years reached the fourth edition. In 1882 Widmann undertook a modified revision for the fifth edition. Sixth editions of Books i, ii, and vi have since appeared. The notes, which are printed at the foot of the page, are much fuller than in the earlier editions. Boehme had laid the chief emphasis on "grammatisch-rhetorische" notes. In order to make the separate volumes more useful Widmann has incorporated in the commentary much material that had appeared in the historical and geographical indices of the complete edition. In fact this is an entirely new edition. The grammatical commentary is much fuller. In the matter of interpretation, text, history, and geography the recent literature is always cited. Aid in the way of translation is given sparingly.

R. J. Bonner